

The Newport Mercury.

VOL. LXXXVI }

NEWPORT, R. I., SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 25, 1847.

{ NO. 4,457.

THE NEWPORT MERCURY

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J. H. BARBER & SON.

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ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding a square inserted three weeks for \$1, and 17 cents will be charged for each subsequent insertion. Yearly Advertisers can make contracts on liberal terms. All Advertisements will be continued until forbidden when no particular time is specified, and will be charged for accordingly. The circulation which the Mercury enjoys, renders it a valuable medium for Advertising.

No Paper discontinued (unless at the discretion of the Publishers) until arrearages are paid.

JOB PRINTING.

HANDBILLS, SHOW BILLS, CIRCULARS, LABELS, CHECKS, NOTES, STEAMBOAT BILLS, SHIP BILLS, TAX BILLS, BLANKS of all kinds, ENGINE NOTICES.

LARGE SHOW BILLS, for Concerts, Lectures, Public Meetings, Exhibitions, &c. &c.

EXECUTED AT THE

MERCURY OFFICE.

No. 133 THAMES ST.

At prices which cannot fail of meriting a share of public patronage.

The favors of the old Patrons are respectfully solicited.

Weekly Almanac.

SEPTEMBER, 1847.

	SUN	SUN	MOON	HIGH
	RISES.	SETS.	RISES.	WATER.
25 SATURDAY,	6 45	56	8 40	30
26 SUNDAY,	6 55	57	43 37	40
27 MONDAY,	6 55	54 8	17 10	34
28 TUESDAY,	6 55	53 9	4 11	30
29 WEDNESDAY,	6 55	51 9	26 10	26
30 THURSDAY,	6 10 5	50 10	50 0	26
1 FRIDAY, Feb.	6 12 5	48 11	46 1	20

FULL MOON, 24th day, 8th hour, 55 m. morning.

POST OFFICE Arrangement.

MAILS CLOSE.

PROVIDENCE, Daily, 8 A. M.
BOSTON, do, do, 7 P. M.
NEW YORK, do, do, 7 P. M.
FALL RIVER, twice a day, 8 A. M. & 12 P. M.
WESTPORT, Tuesdays and Fridays, 6 A. M.
NEW SHOREHAM, Fridays, 8 A. M.
Office open till 8 P. M.
JOSEPH JOSLIN, Post Master.

DISCOUNT DAYS.

At the several Banks in this Town.

MERCHANTS BANK, on Monday afternoon.

NEWPORT EXCHANGE BANK, on Monday evening.

NEWPORT BANK, on Tuesday afternoon.

NEW ENGLAND COMMERCIAL BANK, on Tuesday afternoon.

RHODE ISLAND UNION BANK, on Wednesday morning.

BANK OF RHODE ISLAND, on Thursday afternoon.

TRADERS BANK, on Thursday evening.

CUSTOM HOUSE.

Office Hours.

From 9 A. M. to 1 P. M. and 3 P. M. to 5 P. M.

EDWIN WILBUR, Collector.

POET'S CORNER.

Meeting in Heaven.

BY GERTRUDE.

When parting seems nature's ties,

When those we love depart,

When death has closed the beaming eyes,

And stilled the beating heart,

When we are nigh o'ercome with grief,

One thought to us is given,

One thought fails not to bring relief—

We meet again in Heaven.

On earth we ne'er may meet again,

Ne'er see each other here,

This is the thought that gives us pain,

When flows the parting tear.

Although we may be far apart,

Our homes may distant lie,

Still, all the meek and pure in heart

Shall meet above the sky.

All, all is parting here below,

But all is joy above;

And we who now each other know,

Who've felt each other's love,

We too, must part, perhaps no more

On earth to meet again,

But yet we each and all may soar,

To join the seraph's train.

To join the seraph's train above,

Where all is light and joy,

To tune our harps for Jesus' love,

And praise our lips employ.

Oh, may we reach that blessed land,

Where parting is unknown,

And join with all the blood-washed band,

To bow before the throne

Of him who died to save our race,

To swift destruction driven,

And ransom'd, praise his boundless grace;

Oh, may we meet in Heaven.

SELECTED TALE.

An Historical Tale.

CHAPTER I.

It was in the month of April, in the year

1664, that a tall thin gentleman, of about

sixty years of age, was taking his usual

walk through that portion of Hyde Park

which is now rendered illustrious by being

the residence of the Duke of Wellington,

but that was then covered with thick shrub-

bery, diversified with many tortuous paths

He was on the point of emerging from it,

when his attention was arrested by the sound

of voices close beside him.

"Alas George!" exclaimed a voice that

it was easy to recognize as a woman's, "is

it not most infamous to repay so much true

affection, such tender cares, and such per-

fect generosity, with so much ingratitude,

and with such dreadful baseness? Can there

be, in this world, no pleasure, that is not

followed by remorse? No happiness, but

it must be poisoned by fear? To tremble

before God—before man—before my self!

Such is my life. Oh my Lord Duke

your love for me has cast me into an abyss,

from which I can never emerge. You have

destroyed my peace of mind forever!"

Here the voice seemed to be extinguished

by a shower of tears; and instantly after-

wards there came from the thickest part of

the shrubbery a young and gallant looking

gentleman. His eyes were full of fire and

audacity. His manners were those of a

man of the world, who is accustomed to

please, and who cares not if he offends. His

hair flowed in long and shining ringlets on

his shoulders. His purport was of velvet

slashes with scarlet, such as may be seen

in the pictures of Vandyke; his cravat was

fringed with the richest lace; his hat was

adorned with a most magnificent white

plume, festooned with a golden clasp, and

also jewels pendent from his ears. This

gentleman was no other than the notorious

Duke of Buckingham, of whom the King

said, "He is the worst subject of my king-

dom; and to which the courtier replied, "It

is true, sire for your majesty is not a sub-

ject."

"Good morning to you, my good old

Poet," said the Duke, familiarly striking

the old man on the shoulder: "what do

you here?"

"To speak frankly, my Lord Duke, I

was listening to you."

"And you have heard—"

"Only a few words."

"Forget them, I pray you; for this is a

secret that I do not wish to be discovered.

But now something else is to be thought of.

Charles wishes for a satire from you for the

Duchess of Cleveland, who is beginning to

be tired of his society, and who, I believe,

fancies his Majesty to be no beauty."

"Indeed! and against whom is this satire

to be directed?"

"Oh, make your mind easy on that point

Waller—we have a theme close at hand.—

It is to be a satire upon a man who, during

the career of a long life, has feigned sen-

timents that he never felt; who looks upon

honesty as a species of folly; who drinks

like a fuddling Scotchman; who lies like

a prince of the blood royal; and who sells

his pen as he would his soul, but that Satan

is sure of the latter."

"And this man, this scoundrel, this liar,

this drunkard, this base poet is—"

"Yourself!"

"Pardon me, my Lord Duke, but the

picture that you have just drawn, I would

be intended for somebody else."

"And who might that other be?"

"His Grace the Duke of Buckingham."

"You might, with much more safety, bet

that there is a gallows at Tyburn, upon

which I could easily hang some insolent

fellows, who forget their respect to nobles-

men who sometimes condescend to associ-

ate with them."

"That is quite true; but then, if you

have the power to hang, you have also the

disposition to pardon."

"Fool!" said the Duke.

"Idiot!" thought the poet.

It was in this species of conversation

that Waller and Buckingham had proceed-

ed from the Park to the celebrated Crown

Tavern, which was sometimes honored, in

those days, with the presence of Majesty it-

self; but which, at the period of this story,

could only boast, as its guests, the infamous

Rochester and the Earl of Shrewsbury, the

only man who had, in that age of debauch-

ery and folly, preserved the manners or prin-

ciples of virtue.

"Well, how go on your amusements?"

said the Duke as he seated himself. "As

for you, Shrewsbury, you are destined to be

the Cato of all our feasts, and to embitter

our joys with sour looks and cynical obser-

vations. Our profane joys affright your

sublimated virtue. You boast that you are

a good husband."

"Yes, as much as you pride yourself on

being a bad one."

"So faithful a spouse deserves to have a

wife as pure as the unsunned snow, chaste

as the icicle of Diano's, or something like

that, as the deer-stealer of Warwick has

expressed himself.

"Never doubt that, Buckingham, or per-

haps you may repent it."

"Do not force me to speak, Shrewsbury.

Both of us should be silent on such a sub-

ject."

"What timid reserve in a gallant Duke,

who boasts, not only of favors that have been

bestowed, but must also brag of attentions

that have no better foundation than his own

fancy."

"You drive me out of patience!" ex-

claimed the irritated Duke, "What would

you say, if—"

he leant down towards Rochester and Waller,

and said a few words in a low tone of voice.

The Earl of Shrewsbury thought he

could guess their purport, and instantly

turned deadly pale.

"Gentlemen," continued the Duke of

Buckingham, as he turned towards his con-

fidents, "the secret that I have mentioned

to you is not yours, but mine; and I have

told it to you to bid you forget it, and

forever."

Having said this, the favorite of

Charles quitted the tavern in company with

Rochester. Waller remained alone with

Shrewsbury.

"Waller," cried the Earl, in an im-

passioned tone, "you can relieve me from an

agonizing doubt. What is it that Buck-

ingham has just said to you?"

"That which you, my Lord, shall never

know from me—for I do not wish to bring

down upon me the resentment of those who

are in power. The Duke of Buckingham is

about to succeed Clarendon as prime min-

ister."

"And think you, Waller, that the Earl

of Shrewsbury has neither fortune, inter-

est, or influence? Tell me that secret,

which I must know, sooner or later. Re-

member—it is a thousand pounds I offer

you for a single word. You have my honor

as your security."

"From any other but you, my Lord, that

would be the worst security imaginable;

but from you it is enough," said Waller, af-

ter a short struggle with his avarice, and

I accept it."

"Thanks! Well—"

"Well, you have before now guessed

that it was of a lady that the Duke of Buck-

ingham spoke."

"Yes, but her name?"

The old poet looked around and behind

him, as if he was fearful of being overheard

and then his cold, clear whisper came pen-

etrating into the very brain of the nobleman.

"Her title, my Lord, is—the Countess

of Shrewsbury!"

CHAPTER II.

The hundred clocks of London had

sounded the hour of midnight, when the

Earl of Shrewsbury hastily ascended the

grand staircase of St. James' Palace, which,

on that evening, blazed forth with innu-

merable lights. The brow of the Earl was

dark with frowns, and his step was agita-

ted and uneven; his manner and actions

were like those of a maniac. He proceed-

ed through groups that were masked, and

all clothed in fancy dresses; but as he pen-

etrated in the midst of them, his cold, pale

face struck them with wonder and awe.

There was, in their midst, a woman, who

was dressed as an Amazon, and who, the

instant she beheld him, shuddered with

fear. She was about to retire, when the

Earl seized her by the arm, and exclaimed:

"Stop! for I wish all should hear me!"

Listen: for I wish my words may penetrate

to the hearts of all! Give over your dances,

FOREIGN NEWS.

The steamship *BRITANNIA*, Capt. Hartison, arrived at Boston at quarter past five o'clock Sunday morning. She sailed from Liverpool on the 4th inst., and brings news one week later than the *Union* at N. York.

Among the one hundred and ten passengers that she brought was General Armstrong, the American Consul at Liverpool. The *Britannia* brought £12,000 in specie.

The intelligence is of an important commercial character.

The aspects of the grain markets is to be seen at a glance, in the annexed comparative statement:

THE PRICES OF BREADSTUFFS IN LIVERPOOL.	
	Aug. 18.
	Per
American wheat	6 6 a 6 6
Western flour	25 0 a 26 0
Indian meal	13 0 a 14 0
Indian meal	13 0 a 14 0

A gradual downward tendency is perceptible in the Corn market, with little hopes of a reanimation. A large business, however, continues to be done in wheat and flour, but at declining rates, mainly influenced by large supplies, both home and foreign.

The home harvest is looked upon as secure, and the crops generally are considered to be a full average, and other produce is not deficient, either in quality or supply.

Notwithstanding that funds have continued tolerably steady since the departure of the last steamer, a fearful pressure has been felt in the money market, deeply affecting, if not entirely paralysing every branch of trade and manufactures.

Whatever may be the immediate causes which have produced this state of things, the bank of England has not escaped its share of blame.

The liabilities of the defaulting houses in London exceed two million sterling, while in Manchester, Glasgow, Dublin, Belfast, Cork, and Limerick, numerous large houses are irretrievably gone.

Among the manufacturers the difficulty of obtaining money has been felt with peculiar severity, and several large mills have been compelled to stop. Were the evil believed to have reached its climax, the sanguine might indulge in something like returning confidence.

The Queen and royal family still continue in Scotland.

The steamer *Great Britain* was successfully floated off on the night of the 27th ult., and arrived at Liverpool on the 30th.

Considerable sensation was created in London on the 26th ult., by the fact that a large amount of drafts of Prime, Ward & Co., of New York on Overend, Gurney & Co., had been refused acceptance until the arrival of the *Hibernia*, and that Messrs. Baring, Brothers & Co. had declined to interfere for their protection. These drafts remained in abeyance several days after the arrival of the *Hibernia*, and on Wednesday, the 1st, the drawers definitely refused to accept them. The friends of Prime, Ward & Co. having, however, given them joint guarantee, it is said, to no less amount than £48,000, the bills were finally accepted by Messrs. Overend, Gurney & Co., on the 2d inst.

This opportune intervention, with the improved quotations of the course of exchange at New York, and the fact of very large importations of our goods for the fall trade, induce the hope that the anticipated mischief which the failures in England may create in the United States, will, in a great degree, be counteracted.

The fall in the price of wheat, from its highest point in May, is now not less than six shillings per quarter. Such a violent revulsion of prices has spread commercial ruin far and wide. At present its effects are limited to the corn trade. We wish that the losses incurred could be confined to that branch of business alone. But no fewer than fifty-three insolvent petitioners, and twenty-four bankruptcies, were announced in last Friday's *Gazette*.

The value of the American contributions for Ireland is estimated in money at £300,000.

The decrease in the potato crop is now very generally apparent, both in Great Britain and Ireland, though not to the extent of the former visitations.

The British Islands have within the last week or ten days, been visited by a succession of disastrous hurricanes, which have caused incalculable damage to the shipping.

The wreck of the bark *Canton*, of Hull, with the loss of three hundred emigrants, is reported to have taken place upon the west coast of Scotland.

A smart engagement took place on the 15th of June at the Cape of Good Hope, between a small party of British troops and an overwhelming number of Kaffirs, in which the former suffered a defeat.

Italy still remains in a state of ferment. The town of Ferrara has been invested by the Austrian troops, and a declaration of war seems to be unavoidable on the part of the Pope. The king of Sardinia has declared his intention to aid the Pontifical power, and England warmly sympathizes with his holiness. Such a war must annihilate the Austrian dynasty in Italy.

In Spain the public excitement is still unabated. The Queen has intimated her intention of calling Narvaez to the head of her councils.

Nothing of public interest from Switzerland. The Diet continued its sittings, and was resolved to suppress the Sonderbund.

The overland mail from India has been received. The general state of the country was satisfactory. Trade was somewhat depressed at Calcutta and Bombay, but brighter prospects cheered the merchants from the favorable state of the crops.

Advices from Paris allege that it is the intention of the Bank of France shortly to reduce their rate of discount from 5 to 4 per cent; if this be true, it can only be with a view of facilitating the negotiation of the French loan.

ARMY & NAVY NEWS.

LATEST FROM THE CITY OF MEXICO.—The *La Patria*, a paper published in New York, publishes a letter from the city of Mexico, received via Tampico, which states that the prevailing impressions are favorable to peace.

The provisions of the Treaty now making, contemplate the relinquishment by the American government of California and all the Mexican ports which have been captured during the war; retaining on our part Texas, with the Rio del Norte for its boundary, and Matamoros, with the privilege of constructing a canal across the Isthmus.

It has been found impossible to assemble a quorum of the Mexican Congress, and a junta of Notables was thereupon convened to discuss the Treaty.

Valencia has surrendered himself to the government, and has been sent prisoner to Guadalupe.

Paredes has announced his intention of marching upon the capital to put down Santa Anna.

Hunt threatens to attack the Americans upon the first opportunity.

Salas declares that the late battles were lost through the cowardice of Torrejon and the unskillfulness of Valencia.

The following is a summary statement of the casualties in the late battles before the Capital.

	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.
Gen. Worth's Division,	37	286	10
Gen. Twiggs's	19	54	12
Gen. Pillow's	12	135	4
Gen. Quitman's	16	88	—
First Brigade,	23	126	4
Engineer Company,	4	1	—
Company K, 1st Artillery,	2	23	—
2d Brigade, Voliquier and	—	—	—
Howitzer Companies,	6	26	2
Palmetto Regiment,	13	124	—
	128	866	33

GEN. PIERCE'S BRIGADE.—This consists of the 9th, 12th, and 13th Infantry.—The following is a list of the killed and wounded of the New England Regiment, (9th) commanded by Col. Ransom, in the late battles of Contreras and Churubusco.

KILLED.—1st Serg't L. B. West, privates W. Thompson, M. McCluskey.

WOUNDED SEVERELY.—Lt. W. N. Newman, Lt. A. F. Palmer, Lt. Cranum, 2d Corp'l W. E. Hoss, Privates S. S. Sweet, J. H. Hale.

WOUNDED SLIGHTLY.—Capt. Johnson, 1st Corp'l N. W. Groat, 3d do. W. W. Page, 4th Serg't J. C. Stowell, Privates T. A. Pratt, W. P. Haskins, Jas. Webber, Geo. G. Goodman, T. Beedle, C. Gettims, J. Moore, S. P. Hall, W. Soule, M. Wright, C. F. Blood, W. Traub, H. Dixon, J. W. Bondel, Jas. Henderson, G. Melville, D. K. Richmond, A. W. Brown, D. Hogan, B. Beare, J. Flinn, W. Gould, A. T. Pike, G. W. Woods, G. Barnes, S. F. Davis, S. D. Canfield, J. Hosse, D. Brown, J. F. Charterton, W. Rhodes, J. Seales, J. Higgins, J. Linsey, J. T. Fly.

From the N. O. Picayune, Sept. 12.

The steamer *E. A. Ogden*, Captain Bowman, arrived yesterday morning from Brazos Santiago, whence she sailed on the 7th inst. making a very fine run. Her news is not without interest.

We learn with regret that Brigadier General Hopping died at Mier on the 1st inst. The general was appointed from the western part of the state of New York, and was a gentleman of ability well known in the politics of the state. The brigade under his command at Mier has been broken up, the 10th Infantry garrisoning Matamoros and Camargo, and the 16th Infantry Cerralvo and Monterey.

Gen. Lane's brigade was at the mouth of the river, expecting to embark about the 8th inst. The first transport which reached there would proceed to take the troops on board.

Gen. Cushing arrived at Matamoros on the 3d inst., accompanied by Lieut. Col. Abbott. Gen. C. is concentrating his brigade, as the several detachments come down, at El Sabinito, near Palo Alto.

Dea's battery, which was to accompany Gen. Cushing, has been ordered to remain with Gen. Wool, at the express request of the latter. Capt. Shover passed down the river with Gen. Cushing, on his way to Washington. The Flag says he hopes to bring out a battery and join Gen. C.'s brigade in place of Capt. Deas.

Capt. Clarke, of the 2d Mississippi rifles, was at Matamoros on the 3d inst., with a detachment of recruits on the way to his regiment at Buena Vista.

Capt. Clinch was at the mouth of the river on the 6th inst., with a detachment of recruits for the 13th Infantry, and would leave the next day for Gen. Cushing's camp at El Sabinito.

Despatches have passed through Matamoros for Gen. Marshall, at Monterey, to proceed to Vera Cruz without delay.

Col. R. E. Temple arrived at Matamoros on the 1st inst., with four companies of his regiment, the 10th Infantry.

The Flag says that Col. Tibbatts, who was proceeding from Mier to Monterey with six companies of the 16th Infantry, escorting a train, was attacked by a large party of Mexicans near Ramos, and succeeded in driving them off, with a loss of 2 wounded.

Only the day before Lieut. Givens passed up from Cerralvo to Monterey with only twenty dragoons, and Gen. Cushing, (who met Colonel Tibbatts at Ramos) passed down the day after with a guard of only twenty-five mounted men, and neither of them saw any thing of the guerrilleros.—Colonel Tibbatts and his men were under fire for some time, and conducted themselves with great intrepidity.

Intelligence was received at Buena Vista on the 12th of August, in a letter from San Luis Potosi, by the way of Parras, that Gen. Scott's column had marched from Puebla, and two days afterward a rumor reached there of the capitulation of the city of Mexico.

From the Boston Post, 21st.

LETTER FROM GENERAL PIERCE.—We have been favored with the perusal of a private letter written by this gallant officer to a relative, and have taken the liberty to publish some extracts from it.

HEADQUARTERS 1ST BRIGADE, 3d DIV. U. S. A.,

MEXICO, MEXICO, AUGUST 27, 1847.

Since I left Vera Cruz to this hour I have had no means of communicating with the States. Although but a few months in the service, I know what is fatigue, anxiety and exposure. Contrary to my expectations, and contrary to my orders from the department at Washington, I was compelled, for the want of the requisite provisions for transportation, to remain for more than three weeks at Vera Cruz, and more than four in Terra Caliente, (the frontier region as it is called.)

I left the dreaded city on the 10th of July with 2500 men of all arms and a train of wagons, which when closed up extended more than two miles. On the 6th of August I reached Puebla, without the loss of a single man, with my command in fine condition. My command was attacked six times on the march, but the enemy's force in each instance was easily dispersed, with trifling loss on our side. The National Bridge afforded the enemy great natural advantages, to which they had added breastworks on a high bluff which commanded the bridge perfectly; across the main bridge they had also thrown a barricade. Upon discovering that there was no way in which his position could be turned, and that my artillery was ineffective from the most commanding point where it could be placed. I determined, of course, to cross under the plunging fire of the enemy's batteries. My order to advance was admirably executed. At the moment Lt. Colonel Bonham's battalion rushed forward with a shout the enemy poured down a heavy fire, by which several of my men were severely wounded. Col. Bonham's horse was shot near me, and a ball passed through the rim of my hat in very disagreeable proximity to my face. Our men leaped the barricade, followed by Capt. Dupont's company of cavalry, and in less than ten minutes the enemy were in flight in every direction, and the American flag waved upon the high bluff which they had occupied.

The Mexican force as they said afterwards, consisted of 300 men. Had they possessed courage and skill in the use of arms our loss must have been very great. You can hardly conceive the strength of the natural defenses of the road over which we passed. Rumors came to me almost every night that we would be attacked by large forces the next day, but they made no where any thing like a stern resistance. The official reports of the great battle of Mexico will probably reach you as soon as this letter, and I shall therefore not attempt to give the minute details. It was fierce and bloody beyond any thing that has occurred in this war. The battle differed in many respects from that at Buena Vista. There Gen. Taylor received the enemy in a strong position selected by himself. Our force on the 20th consisted of less than nine thousand men; the Mexican force, within supporting distance and engaged, undoubtedly exceeded thirty thousand. We attacked him in position upon ground of his own selection, admirably fortified. You will distinguish, so far as numbers are concerned, between the battle of the morning, and that of the afternoon, although spoken of in official reports as one engagement, under the designation of "the battle of Mexico."

We took, during the day, thirty-five pieces of artillery, an immense quantity of money, provisions, eight hundred mules and horses, and more than two thousand prisoners—among them eight generals and any number of colonels. The Mexican loss in killed and wounded must have been immense. Our troops buried 500 Mexicans upon the field of battle commenced in the morning at Contreras, and the loss in the afternoon was much greater. Our loss has been heavy. With this small army we could not afford to purchase many such victories at such a price; one of the regiments of my brigade (the 13th) lost in this engagement one third of its roster. In killed and wounded we number not less than 1000, and among them, I lament to say an unusual proportion of valuable officers. The New England regiment suffered severely, and behaved throughout in the most gallant manner. My horse, at full speed on the evening of the 19th, when leading my brigade through a perfect shower of round shot and shells, fell under me upon a ledge of rocks, by which I sustained a severe injury by the shock and bruises, but especially by a severe sprain in my left knee which came under him. At first I was not conscious of any serious injury, but soon became exceedingly faint, when Dr. Ritchie, surgeon of the 12th, (a portion of my command), who was following the advancing columns closely, overtook me, administered to me as well as he could under the circumstances. In a few moments I was able to walk with difficulty, and pressed forward to Capt. McGruder's battery, where I found the horse of poor gallant Lieut. Johnson, who had just received a mortal wound, of which he died that evening. I was permitted to take him (my own having been totally disabled), was helped into the saddle, and continued in it until 11 o'clock that night. It was exceedingly dark, the rain poured in torrents, and being separated from my servants and baggage, I was without tent or covering; add to this, that during the afternoon of the 19th, we had gained no advantages over the enemy, who had remained firmly entrenched with 7000 men opposed to about 4000 on our side, without the possibility of bringing our artillery to bear, and you will readily conceive that our situation was not the most agreeable. The morning of the 20th was, however, as brilliant as the night of the 19th was dark and gloomy. Soon after daylight the enemy's works were carried with the bayonet, and of their 7000 men, regular troops, under the command of Gen. Valencia, probably 4000 were retreating to-day. As we passed this field in pursuit of the fugitives, the scene was awful, the road and adjacent fields every where strewn with mangled bodies of the dead and dying. We continued the pursuit until 1 o'clock, when our front came up with the enemy's strong works at Churubusco and San Antonio, where the great conflict of the afternoon commenced. At San Angel, dispositions having been made to attack in reverse the enemy's works on the San Augustina road, Gen. Scott ordered me to march my brigade, in concert with that of the intrepid Gen. Shields, across the open country between Santa Catarina and the above named road, in order to cut off the enemy's retreat. We gained the position sought, and although the enemy's line was perfectly formed, and extended as far as the eye could reach in either direction, they were attacked vigorously and successfully. Arriving at a ditch which it was impossible for my horse to leap, I dismounted and hurried forward without thinking of my injury, at the head of my brigade, for 200 or 300 yards, when turning suddenly upon my knee, the cartilage of which had been seriously injured, I fainted and fell upon the bank in the direct range and within perfect reach of the enemy's fire. That I escaped seems to me now providential. The rout and overthrow of the whole Mexican force soon became complete. Major Gen. Quitman, Gen. Pierce, F. Smith, and myself were appointed commissioners to meet the Mexican commissioners to settle the terms of the armistice. I had not taken off my spurs or slept an hour for two nights, in consequence of my engagements and the pain of my knee. I obeyed the summons, was helped into my saddle, and rode 24 miles to Tacubaya, where the commissioners assembled at the house of Mr. McIntosh, the British consul general. Our conference commenced late in the afternoon, and at four o'clock the next morning the articles were signed.—That I was thoroughly exhausted you will readily imagine.

Now a word with regard to the great object of this war. There is no doubt that Santa Anna is sincerely desirous of peace. Commissioners to treat have been appointed, and met Mr. Trist this afternoon at four. My belief is that peace will be the result, although no man can speak with confidence.

The skeleton frame of Major Ringgold's noble charger, who fell like his master in battle, has been secured, after considerable trouble, and is to be taken to Baltimore.

BY THE MAILS.

RICH REQUESTS TO THE PROTESTANT

EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—In the summer of 1829, Frederick Kohne, Esq., a native of Germany, and for many years a citizen, first of South Carolina, and then of Philadelphia, died at the latter place, deeply lamented, leaving his wife, and Messrs. Rohlen and Vaux, of Philadelphia, and Maxwell, of South Carolina, his executors. He was a very wealthy man, strongly attached to the church, as his will shows.—It made ample provision for his widow, and set apart, beside certain properties for the benefit of his collateral kindred, and made, moreover, many private bequests, to poor friends, servants, &c.

The will conveyed the following legacies, specifically: to be paid on the death of his widow, which event has just taken place, as we are informed:

To the House of Refuge, Philadelphia,	\$100,000
Ophan Asylum, Philadelphia,	60,000
Pennsylvania Deaf and Dumb Institute,	20,000
Female Prot. Epis. Association, Philad.,	5,000
Infant School, Philadelphia,	5,000
Female Benevolent Society St. James's Church,	3,000
General Episcopal Theological Seminary, New York,	100,000
Protestant Episcopal Church Sunday School Union,	20,000
Protestant Episcopal Church Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society,	10,000
Bishop's Fund, Diocese of Pennsylvania,	5,000
Protestant Episcopal Society for propagating Christianity in Pennsylvania,	5,000
Other denominations, to Protestant Episcopal Institutions, churches, &c. in South Carolina, especially to those of Charleston,	40,000
Total,	\$375,000

The residue to the executors in trust, for such charities in Pennsylvania and South Carolina, as they may deem most beneficial to mankind, the colored population of both states, it being specially conditioned to be permitted to be partakers thereof.

The decease of Mrs. Kohne throws the whole of these munificent bequests into the hands of those for whom they were intended by their testator. Many of them will prove most opportune and useful.

The Spanish Ambassador arrived at Vera Cruz on the 31st ult., and was to embark for England the next day on the British mail steamer on his return home. He is understood to have been recalled in consequence of his intrigues to establish a monarchy in Mexico, and place the Duc de Montpensier on the throne. It is said that the Governments of both France and England disavow having entertained his scheme. Had he been successful, they would not have been so anxious to disclaim his acts.

N. O. Pic., 9th.

NOTHING LIKE COMPETITION.—The old Telegraph Company had a meeting at Baltimore a few days since, and talked about carrying their wires across the Hudson river into New York. They have been worked on by the activity of Mr. Downing, and the progress of a rival line. This gentleman—according to the Philadelphia North American—has already under way the means of carrying the wires across the Hudson. The plan will be the erection of two splendid towers, from 200 to 250 feet in height of wrought iron lattice work, one to be planted on each side of the river, about fifteen miles above the city, where the Palisades afford a convenient location. These towers are to be handsomely executed and made in three lengths or sections, sliding through each other, like the tubes of a telescope, to be elevated or depressed at will. They will, in addition to their own solid strength, be sustained by strong chain cables shrouds in such a way as to defy old Boreas, come he ever so fiercely, or Jack Sleet fall he ever so heavy.—N. Y. Gazette.

GREAT RISE IN PROPERTY.—It is said that a few years since the stock in the South Cove Company, in Boston, was worth but \$17 per share. Since that time the rise in the value of property in that part of Boston has been so great, that the company have divided \$300 per share to the stockholders, and the stock is still worth \$200 per share.—Worcester Trans.

THE YELLOW FEVER.—There has been a rapid decrease in the deaths, within the last few days, and there has been a similar favorable result in the number of new cases. The favorable change in the weather may, to a certain extent, account for this, but the principal cause is the want of material.

The desertion of the city has so reduced the population, that we do not believe it exceeds 70,000 to 80,000. After deducting those who were acclimated in previous years, the Creole population, the young children and the Negroes (all not subject to the disease,) it would, we think, be a large estimate to say, that there were at the commencement of the epidemic, 30,000 unacclimated and subject to its attack.

We regret that there has been no record kept of the number of the attacked, but we find our own estimate of 15,000 cases is generally considered too low—a more common opinion is 20,000 and some physicians rate it even higher than the latter. It will readily be seen from this, how greatly reduced is the present number of the unacclimated, and among that number are all those who, though not regularly acclimated, yet constitutionally, are not susceptible to the disease, and all those who have thus far escaped, have a much greater probability of not becoming subject to its attack. Hence the present decrease of the disease, and not from any decrease in the cause, which continues to exist in full force.

If the absentees will avoid returning, we shall look for a still further decrease in the number of deaths, but in spite of the warnings to the contrary, they will come into the city, we shall see the ravages of the disease again extended, probably to the former ratio.

Allowing for omissions and errors in classing yellow fever cases under other diseases, the whole number of deaths, thus far, are probably about 3000.

N. O. Com. Bulletin, Sept. 14th.

AN ACCIDENT occurred last Tuesday morning, on board a scow at the Iron Works Wharf, by which one man, John Leo, lost his life, and two others were badly hurt.—The scow had been loaded with sand, and the men were employed to shovel it on board a schooner for ballast. They had shovelled it off one side, and in turning the scow around to shovel from the other more handsily, it caught under the side of the vessel, causing it to careen. When it careened, the men ran to the lower side of the scow for the purpose of getting on board the schooner, by doing which the scow tipped so much that the remaining sand slid off, and when it came up it struck the men who were hanging on to the side of the schooner. Leo immediately sunk, and was not recovered until nearly four o'clock. Doyle was soon rescued, but his back is severely injured.—F. River Monitor.

AFRAY AND DEATH.—A controversy arose yesterday, between the lock-tender and one of the hands of the stone boat "Cold Spring." Capt. Frost who was a stout athletic man, stepped up and separated them, holding one in each hand. While in this position, a brother of the lock-tender named Bush, who was near by, took an iron-wood handspike, and struck Capt. Frost over the head, which felled him to the ground. He got up, however, and said he was not much hurt, and would not fight with boys. He then sent for a physician, and died about 10 o'clock last night. On examination, his skull was found fractured, and a portion, about three or four inches, depressed. Bush, a young man about 18 years of age, is in jail.—Lockport Cour.

A WOMAN AND MAN DROWNED.—This afternoon about half past two o'clock, a team attached to a barouche, belonging to Mr. Beach, became unmanageable, and rushed overboard from the ferry boat at the foot of Washington street, taking the carriage, with five inside passengers and the driver with them. With great exertions three passengers, one of them a lady, and the driver were rescued. The other two were drowned.

They were going to attend a funeral at West Troy. The horses were valuable ones and were drowned.—Troy Budget.

DREADFUL.—Captain James Wilson, of the Kenton Rangers, was killed in Covington, on Saturday evening, 11th inst., by a Lieutenant in the company, Mr. Phelps.—It appears that there was a difficulty between the two, originating in rivalry as candidates for captain of the Rangers.—Wilson was elected. What led immediately to the melancholy affair was some remarks of Phelps touching the unpopularity of Wilson, in which it was said the citizens would contribute nothing to the company unless he resigned.

Wilson did resign that day, and meeting Phelps in the evening at the door of the Foster House demanded of him his authority for making such remarks. A quarrel followed, in which Phelps first drew a bowie knife, but made no use of it. The quarrel grew warmer, and then Phelps drew a revolver, and discharged the contents of one barrel into the right breast of Wilson.—Wilson reeled around the corner and staggered into the door of the Foster House, and was fired upon a second time, but missed, and as he fell against the counter, a third and fatal shot took effect. Phelps was arrested, and is now in jail.

North American.

SAD INTELLIGENCE.—The St. Louis papers publish intelligence of the supposed murder, or death from starvation, of 100 emigrants from Illinois and Indiana, who had taken the Southern route to Oregon. They were induced to take this, an unfrequented road, by the representations of some Oregon speculators, who wished to have them settle on their lands; and they have not been heard from since, except by a report from the Indians that a party of Oregon emigrants were killed on this route.

HANGING.—Yesterday, at a quarter before 11 o'clock, the slaves Jane and Henry, the property of Mr. W. C. Dukes, were executed in the Jail yard, for the crime of poisoning Mrs. and Miss Dukes, the wife and daughter of their owner, on the 17th ult.—Charleston News, of 11th.

HEALTH OF THE CITY.—We regret that we cannot announce any abatement in the disease that prevails at this time in our city, and we are concerned to add that the cases now occurring are assuming more of a malignant character, and yield less readily to medicine. The number of deaths, however, is exceedingly limited. During the last twenty-four hours cold northerly winds have prevailed, and they are always considered unfavorable to health. We hear of new cases daily, and unless a favorable change in the weather takes place, it is apprehended that the disease will increase. We make these remarks on the highest medical authority.

Mobile Register, 11th.

John Kelly has been sentenced to be hanged Oct. 28, for the murder of Mrs. Lewis, an old lady who lived in a house alone in Plattsville, N. Y.

LEDICROUS PREDICAMENT.—In this town a few years since, a poor devotee to the maddening cup, who had drunk to excess, became limber in the knee joints, and exceeding crooked in his ways, was wending his way as expeditiously as possible under the existing circumstances. Upon his shoulders was a bag of Indian meal, and directly before him a puddle of muddy water. As he stepped into the miry pool he stumbled, fell face downwards, and the bag of meal, falling upon the back of his head, most effectually fastened his phiz in the dirty element. Such a blowing and spouting, kicking and squirming, we never witnessed before nor since. Extricate himself he could not. The meal held him fast, and the poor unfortunate would have soon breathed his last, had no one been near to lend a helping hand.—Maine Farmer.

A NEW MAIL AGENT.—Much has been sung and said of the sagacity of the canine species, and of the many useful services they have been made to perform for man; but until lately we had never heard of any of them being pressed into the service of the mail, and made to act as a sort of despatch post. This has been accomplished, however, by a very respectable gentleman and farmer living on one of the many rivers which empty into our noble bay. This gentleman resides some distance from any post town, and is fond of having the current news of the day, but for a long time he found it somewhat difficult to gratify his inclination in this respect. He has, however, hit upon the following expedient, by which he obtains his desires.

A steamboat, which leaves our city several times during each week, passes along the river within about a mile of the shore on which his residence is situated. As the boat passes up the river he may be seen on the bank with a noble Newfoundland dog at his side. At a given signal the dog plunges into the water and makes his way rapidly to the boat; as he nears it a bladder, containing the daily papers of our city, is thrown out, which the dog immediately seizes, and with a faithfulness and despatch which would serve as an example to many of the government mail agents, makes his way back to the shore and deposits his mail bag at his master's feet. So well accustomed has the dog become to this service that when the mail fails, and no bag is thrown to him from the boat, he shows an evident disappointment and unwillingness to return without it.

Baltimore American.

WHEN FRANK MEETS FRANK.—The *Courier des Etats Unis* has more than once waked up—or sought to do—the French Transatlantic Steam Ship Company, about the mismanagement of their line of steamers, but a thrust in a late number of that journal outdoes all its former raspings. It says that a passenger on board the New York, for Cherbourg, being asked by one of the officers why he took so much luggage, replied, holding up a valise, "This is full of sugar, and those three trunks are full of coal!"

N. Y. Cour. & Enq.

THE LOST CHILD FOUND.—It will be recollected by many of our readers that a notice appeared in the *Argus*, a few months since, signed by James Wilbur, of Bethel, advertising for his lost child. Mr. Wilbur resided, at the time of losing his son, near Sandy River pond, in Franklin county.—He has since moved to Bethel, because the sight of the place whence the child wandered was so painful to his wife that after his loss she could not reside there longer.

The facts of the case were that in 1827 twenty years ago, the child, a boy two years and ten months old, went out one day to meet the other children, and never returned. Screams were heard, but the child they never saw again. The neighbors turned out and spent days and nights in fruitless search. Universal sympathy prevailed.—But at last they wearied, returned to their avocations, and newer wonders crowded it from their minds.

Not so, however with the parents. The father wandered up and down the earth, wherever he heard of a strange child, of the rumor of one being found. The mother wept for the lost one and would not be comforted. Notices were issued, and everybody who heard the tale pitied the parents and each did all he could to relieve their distress. But it was of no avail.—The child was lost and no clue could be found to its recovery. Whether he had fallen a prey to the wild beast or the Indian, or had wasted to death by starvation, who could tell? The horrid phantom of such a death was ever before their eyes.

Some thought that an old hunter by the name of Robbins had stolen the child.—He had been seen at the time lurking about the premises. He was an old offender, had been tried for petty thefts and afterward was imprisoned for the murder of Hinds & Son in 1828, but made his escape. But no evidence or confession could be got from him, and the matter faded away with the lapse of years from the memory of man.

The parents, however, persevered. They could not forget, and again assumed their advertisements calling

NEWPORT MERCURY,
NEWPORT.

SATURDAY MORNING, SEPT. 25, 1847.

SUBSCRIBERS who do not receive their papers
promptly, are requested to leave word at the Office.

TOWN MEETING.—A Town Meeting will be held on **TUESDAY NEXT**, the 28th inst., at 10 A. M., to hear the report of the committee appointed to inquire what alterations can be made in our town government to secure for it an efficient and economical administration, and particularly the establishment of an effective police. The report made at the last annual June Town Meeting, it will be remembered, was recommended for revision and amendment, with directions to report to a meeting to be called on this subject during the present month. This report will accordingly be presented at the meeting above mentioned, where it is hoped the citizens will generally attend.

THE CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH having completed their House of Worship, held religious services therein for the first time on Thursday evening. The Rev. Mr. Smith, made the introductory prayer, the sermon was by the Rev. Henry Jackson, Pastor of said Church, and the concluding prayer by the Rev. Dr. Choules.

In the evening, the Rev. A. H. Dumont delivered an able and eloquent discourse, suited to the occasion.

In the afternoon of the same day, the Pews were released at auction, and we understand a considerable sum was obtained for the right of choice.

MASSACHUSETTS.—The Democratic Convention of Massachusetts, met at Worcester on Wednesday last, and nominated Gen. Caleb Cushing for Governor, and Henry W. Cushman for Lieutenant Governor. B. F. Hallett, of Boston, and C. W. Chapin, of Springfield, were chosen as delegates to the National Democratic Convention.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The annual exhibition of the Horticultural Society of Rhode Island will take place at Providence, on Wednesday and Thursday next, when premiums will be awarded for fruits and flowers cultivated in this state, according to the following schedule:—

For fall and winter apples, 16; do do Peaches 16; Peaches 16; Nectarines 12; Quinces 12; Pears 12; Grapes 12; Melons 12; For Dahlias 10; Chrysanthemums, 7 50; Bouquets 5 50.

The committee on vegetables will award premiums for the best specimens exhibited of the various of the various vegetables in season.

Whatever expense may be incurred by freight will be cheerfully paid by the Executive Committee. Articles forwarded, should be addressed to the care of O. Mason, & Co., North Main street, or Charles Thurber, 31 Westminster street.

MAINE ELECTIONS.—The results of the election in Maine are as follows:

In the 2d Congressional district, Asa W. H. Clapp, democrat, is elected over Little, whig, by a plurality of about 1000 votes and by a majority over all of 200.

In the 4th district, Franklin Clark, democrat, is elected over Morse, whig, by a large plurality.

In the 5th district, Ephraim K. Smart, dem., is undoubtedly elected by a large plurality over Ralph C. Johnson, whig.

In the 6th district, James S. Wiley, democrat, is elected by a plurality of about 1000 over Kingsbury, whig.

With regard to the proposed amendments to the Constitution a majority of votes decides.

On the question of limiting the power of the Legislature to involve the State in debt to an amount exceeding \$300,000, the yeas are 12,448, and the nays 8,978.

On the question of changing the Constitution so that the Governor shall be elected by a plurality of votes, the yeas are 9,257, and the nays 7,809.

On the question of electing Senators by plurality, the yeas are 9,460, and the nays 7,574.

On the question of electing Representatives to the Legislature by plurality, the yeas are 7,837, and the nays 7,418.

The state of parties in the legislature is thus set forth in the August Age:

SENATE.—The democrats have elected 3 in York, 4 in Cumberland, 3 in Oxford, 3 in Waldo, 4 in Arundel.

The whigs have elected 2 in Kennebec.

There is no choice in Lincoln (1), in Somerset (2), in Franklin (1), in Piscataquis (1).

NOT ASSIGNED.—3 in Hancock and Washington, and 3 in Penobscot.

REPRESENTATIVES.—The democrats have elected 39 members, the whigs 18—there are 38 districts in which no choice was affected, and 56 districts remain to be heard from.

VERMONT ELECTION.—The Montpelier Watchman has full returns of the late election in that State. The votes for Governor are as follows, compared with last year:—

1847.—Eaton, W., 16,263; Dillingham, D., 16,499; Brainard, also, 5,628. 1846.—

Eaton, W., 20,594; Smith, D., 15,460; Brainard, also, 5,783. The Senate will consist of 21 Whigs and 9 Dem.; the House of 102 Whigs, 81 Dem., and 20 Abolitionists. Majority of Whigs on joint ballot 13.

A RELIC OF THE REVOLUTION.—This little volume is for sale at our principal Bookstores, and it is as it purports to be a Relic of the Revolution, being a journal kept by Charles Herbert of Newburyport, Mass., during two years that he was a prisoner of war in Mill prison, Eng., in 1777 and 1778, and after the exchange of prisoners, in the service of the United States, under the command of Com. Paul Jones. The first year of their imprisonment was marked by the most terrible sufferings—let the reader but turn to page 69 of the Relic, and a scene to move the heart is presented, in chap. 20 and 21 after the donations are exhausted, where the extremity of hunger gives such relief to the flesh of a dog.

Not is that part of the Relic less interesting, which describes the events of that period, when the benevolence of British Christianity, so amply supplies the wants of the "Rebel Prisoners."—See the Fourth of July celebration, page 141 and 142 or the Christmas Dinner, page 83, but no correct idea can be had of those thrilling scenes, except by reading the whole. The Prison Roll giving the name and residence of each prisoner, when committed, and such as died in prison, made their escape, or were exchanged and joined the army of Paul Jones, is a paper of great value to the descendants of those heroic sufferers. The Book is embellished by two beautiful engravings, expressly for the work, one the squadron under Paul Jones, the other the taking of the Dolton by the British Man-of-War Reasonable. For sale at W. A. Barbers and Hammett's Book Store.

The annual meeting of the Redwood Library, at Cambridge, will take place on Wednesday next, Sept. 27, at 10 o'clock.

ADVERTISING.—The New Orleans Delta has quite a pithy paragraph on this subject. "Advertising," says the editor, "is to business, what the oil is to the night lamp.—Withhold the necessary supply of oil, and the lamp goes out; advertise not liberally, and who you are, or what is your business, is known only to a limited circle—your expenses otherwise continue, your business falls off, you break, and your name, which was never seen to an advertisement in the newspapers, now figures in the list of bankrupt. This is true—all true. It is the teaching of the times, and he who will not learn it must never expect, at this period of general activity and rivalry in business, to keep up with his advertising neighbors in the race for patronage and prosperity."

We deeply regret to learn that several medical officers attached to the Gulf squadron have fallen victims to the prevailing fever of the Mexican climate. Assistant Surgeon P. Benson Delany died at Laguna about the 15th ult.; Passed Assistant Surgeon Chas. G. Bates, at the island of Salamina, on the 26th ult.; and Surgeon John A. Kearney, at Salamina, on the 27th ult.

Dr. Kearney was one of the oldest surgeons in the navy, having entered the service in 1809. He volunteered his service in the Gulf, and had hardly reached the scene of his labors before he was seized with the malady which terminated his life.

It appears from the Navy Register that he first entered the service as a surgeon's mate on the 3d of March, 1809, and that his present commission bears date July 24, 1813. During the last war with Great Britain, he was surgeon of the Constitution at the time of her successful engagement with the Cyane and the Levant, and during the same war he was surgeon of the flotilla of gun-boats in the harbor of Newport, R. I., under the command of Com. O. H. Perry, so eminently distinguished on Lake Erie.

His high grade of professional attainments gave him a claim to the distinguished post he occupied at the time of his death; and his intrepidity during the war of 1812 against our former foes on the deep, was only equalled by the devotion he showed since the fall of Vera Cruz to lend a helping hand in preserving the lives of our countrymen blockading a coast most deleterious to the health of our naval marine. Dr. K. volunteered for duty with the marines in Florida, and served out the campaign in that arduous service.

WASHINGTON UNION.—Near Elizabethtown, Kentucky, two gentlemen on horseback took shelter from a storm under a tree, which was shivered by lightning and both horses killed, without injury to the riders.

The print works in Simmonsville, R. I., occupied by Patrick Wright, were burnt down on Friday evening. Cloths mostly saved. Loss from \$12,000 to \$15,000; insurance at American office in Providence for \$5000.

MOR AT CINCINNATI.—On Monday last a serious disturbance took place in Cincinnati. During the previous week a negro had had a quarrel with a white man at St. Louis, met his antagonist who was armed with a dray pin, on the landing. Blows were exchanged, the negro snapping a pistol and it falling fire, he threw it at his adversary and struck him on the head. He was arrested and brought before the Mayor, and held to bail for further examination on Monday. The rumor that his bail would be forfeited and he allowed to escape, collected a threatening crowd round the house of his surety during Saturday and Sunday.

On Monday the negro was brought before the Mayor, and bound over for trial in \$400. During the hearing, a dense crowd thronged the office of the Mayor, and nearly filled the street in front. In default of bail the negro was committed and the officers started with him towards the jail.

The crowd, or mob, followed, growing in numbers every moment. Suddenly there was a shout and a rush, stones were thrown the negro was hit on the head and severely cut; and finding no safety where he was, he sprang forward at speed and dashed around the corner towards the canal, near which he was seized by the mob and carried across the river to Covington, Ky.

The Mayor of Covington, Mr. Folley, met and ordered them out of the city, assuring them that they should be immediately arrested, if they attempted any outrages there. Upon this, the rioters went down the river, until they got out of the city, where they halted, and began preparations to hang the negro. Some citizens of Covington urged them to desist, but with drawn knives and pistols, they threatened death to any who should interfere. But just as they were adjusting the rope over a limb to hang their victim, two men made their way into the crowd, seized the rope and cut it to pieces.

The negro was soon after rescued by the police of Cincinnati and lodged in jail.—The Cincinnati papers complain of the inefficiency of the police of that city.

MIDSHIPMAN POLLOCK.—The Rochester American says of this hopeful youth, who attempted to assassinate Mr. Jewett, one of the Editors of the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser:—

"He would seem to be one of those martial butterflies who think that the possession of a uniform entitles them to disregard the laws, and to appeal on all occasions to the pistol for redress and revenge. A few years hard labor in a State prison is a capital prescription in such cases, and can hardly fail to reduce the somewhat dangerous fullness of that 'chivalry' which expends itself in shooting at editors. We congratulate Mr. Jewett on his fortunate escape, and scarcely less upon the means of his safety. There are few of the craft who would have been protected by the fullness of their wallets."

A NAMELESS ANGEL.—For upwards of a year past, a strange lady has been in the habit of making a periodical visit to the Tombs and Alms House, for the purpose of hunting up, and providing employment for the more unfortunate women of these institutions. The Commissioner informs us that she has accomplished much good and it is a singular fact, that he has never yet been able to ascertain her name. She is a middle-aged lady, evidently of a good family. We caught a glimpse of her countenance this morning, and were deeply impressed with its Christian like loveliness.

A NEST OF COUNTERFEITERS was broken up in Cincinnati on the 12th inst. Three of the gang are named Harrison, Wyatt and Ballard. In the house were found dies, moulds, and all the apparatus of an extensive counterfeiting establishment, also a large amount of spurious coin of all denominations and nearly all nations. Most of the coin were cast in plaster mould, by a process similar to that of stereotyping, and were astonishingly accurate. There were also found on the premises, hidden away, several hundred dollars in three dollar bills, on the Canal Bank, which were entirely new, and well executed. The soundrels are now in prison, under charge of the U. S. authorities.

YANKEE PLOUGHS.—An American merchant at the Cape of Good Hope, has within twelve years sold a hundred thousand Yankee ploughs, chiefly to the Dutch, for the use of their vineyards. They formerly used a heavy Dutch plough, and refused to buy the Yankee ploughs, saying they were only made as children's toys. Finally, a farmer was persuaded to take one gratis, and try it. He soon came back and bought half a dozen of the first importation, and after making the bargain, said he would not have sold the one he took first, without the opportunity of getting another, for six hundred dollars. Since that date the ploughs have sold freely.

FOLLY.—A Philadelphia correspondent of a city paper, is attempting to revive the absurd rumor that Colt, who was some years ago sentenced to be executed in N. York, for murder, escaped by feigned suicide on the morning fixed for the execution, and has been seen in the vicinity of Philadelphia within the last month or two. He has relatives living in Blockley township, west of the Schuylkill river, and it was whilst on a visit to them, (says this writer,) that he was seen and recognized, by one of the neighbors.

DEATHS.—In this town, on Sunday morning last, by the Rev. Mr. Brooks, Mr. JOHN J. MARTIN, of Pawtucket, to Miss RUTH D., third daughter of the late Mr. Josiah Coggeshall, of this town.

In Portsmouth, on Sunday, by Elder Taylor, Mr. ROYAL G. N. TYLER, of Killingworth, Conn., to Miss ANNA L. SLOCUM, of Portsmouth. Both natives, and late from the Hartford Asylum.

In North Providence, on Wednesday last, by the Rev. Mr. Davis, Mr. CHARLES D. MARSH, of this town, to Miss LAMIRA, 4th daughter of the late Mr. Virgil M. Howarth, of Attleborough, Mass.

At Stonington, on the 16th inst., by Rev. Mr. Pomeroy, Mr. JOHN M. FOSTER, to Miss ESTHER H. SOWLE, both of New Bedford.

In Thompson, Conn., on the 5th inst., by Rev. Mr. Willet, Mr. LIBERTY WHIFFLE JENKS to Miss ANN ELIZABETH RAZER, both of Cumberland, R. I. At New York on Wednesday last, Mr. ALAN MELVILLE to Miss SOPHIA E., daughter of the late Mr. Charles M. Thurston.

ORDINATION.—Mr. Joseph Coolidge Shaw, son of Robert G. Shaw, Esq., of Boston, was ordained on Saturday forenoon at the church in Franklin street, as a Catholic Priest. The sermon was preached by Rev. Mr. Ryder, and the charge was given by Bishop Fitzpatrick. A Mr. O'Donnell, a native of Ireland, was also ordained as a Priest, at the same time.

DEATH OF SAMUEL F. MAN.—A telegraphic communication brings intelligence of the death of Samuel F. Man, at Saratoga, yesterday morning. The immediate cause of his death was congestion of the brain, though he had been for some months laboring under a disease which gave little hope of recovery. Mr. Man has for many years taken an active part in public affairs, and though he never held office he always occupied a conspicuous position before the public.—Providence Journal 18th.

DEACON GRANT, the renowned temperance leader in Boston, (whose house was so outrageously injured and defiled by the enemies of that cause, some months ago) has applied it seems, to the Common Council for recompense; and on the authority of a good appraiser of such things, states the damage to be within a few dollars of \$500. There is some little excitement getting up, we judge on the question, will the Council pay this demand?

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—Mr. Frankling Bartlett, of Newburyport, was knocked down on Charlestown Bridge, on Friday evening, and robbed of his pocket book containing about \$100.—Boston Daily Advertiser.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—DIVINE SERVICE will be performed at the Central Church to-morrow morning and afternoon, when at the suggestion of many friends, contributions will be taken up to aid the Society in their extra expenses in finishing their house of worship. If the weather does not prove stormy, by special request also, there will be a Lecture in the evening at 7 o'clock, when a like collection will be taken up.

BRIGHTON MARKET, Monday, Sept. 20, 1847. (Reported for the Boston Daily Advertiser.)

At market 950 Beef Cattle, 1400 Stores, 2800 Sheep, and 2300 Swine.

PRICES.—Beef Cattle.—Sales were quick at an advance. We quote Extra 6 50; first quality 5 50 a 6 25; second 5 50 a 5 75; third 4 25 a 5 25.

Working Ozen.—Sales at \$80, \$92, \$100 and \$108.

Stores.—Two year old \$12 a \$22; three year old \$18 a \$32.

Sheep.—Sales at \$1 42, 1 50, 1 75, \$2 25 and 2 50.

Swine.—Lots to peddle, 5c; Old Hogs 4 5, and 5 1c. At retail from 5 to 6 1c.

SCROFULA—JAYNE'S ALTERNATIVE has been prescribed in almost every variety of disease and with unparalleled success, especially in Cutaneous affections, Cancerous, Scrofulous and Scrofulic Diseases, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, and diseases originating from obstruction or enlargement of the glands, or impurity of the Blood. Mr. J. H. Anderson, Lambertville, N. J., says, "I have used three bottles of your Alternative with most decided good effect."

Mr. J. F. Frazer, Sidney, Ohio, says, "I have sold the last bottle of your Alternative, and the indications are, that it will sell very rapidly. It is highly spoken of by all who have used it."

Goody, Hazlewood, & Davis, Campbellville, Ky., say,—"We wish you to send us two doz. of your Alternative, as we have run short of the article. We are curing a Cancer, and we want you to pack the Medicine immediately, and forward it on. Your medicines are taking well in this section."

Messrs. Thralls & Pottinger, Warsaw, La., say, April 3d, 1846—"We are nearly out of your Alternative. It is a good medicine.—Please send us more of it."

FEVER AND AGUE—A CURE WARRANTED.—From every part where Jayne's Ague Pills have been used, we hear of their universal and entire success in subduing Fever and Ague.

Mr. George Stephens, a merchant at Marengo, Illinois, says, "Your Ague Pills are making great cures here, and your Tonic Vermifuge and Carminative give good satisfaction. Messrs. Emery & Strohn, Freeport, Illinois, say—"We have sold all your Ague Pills, and most of the Vermifuge. Please send us on more immediately."

Thomas Cully, Esq., Helbron, Ohio, says, "Your Medicines give universal satisfaction. Your Ague Pills have never failed to succeed."

Sold in Newport, by R. R. Hazard.

MARRIAGES.

In this town, on Sunday morning last, by the Rev. Mr. Brooks, Mr. JOHN J. MARTIN, of Pawtucket, to Miss RUTH D., third daughter of the late Mr. Josiah Coggeshall, of this town.

In Portsmouth, on Sunday, by Elder Taylor, Mr. ROYAL G. N. TYLER, of Killingworth, Conn., to Miss ANNA L. SLOCUM, of Portsmouth. Both natives, and late from the Hartford Asylum.

In North Providence, on Wednesday last, by the Rev. Mr. Davis, Mr. CHARLES D. MARSH, of this town, to Miss LAMIRA, 4th daughter of the late Mr. Virgil M. Howarth, of Attleborough, Mass.

At Stonington, on the 16th inst., by Rev. Mr. Pomeroy, Mr. JOHN M. FOSTER, to Miss ESTHER H. SOWLE, both of New Bedford.

In Thompson, Conn., on the 5th inst., by Rev. Mr. Willet, Mr. LIBERTY WHIFFLE JENKS to Miss ANN ELIZABETH RAZER, both of Cumberland, R. I. At New York on Wednesday last, Mr. ALAN MELVILLE to Miss SOPHIA E., daughter of the late Mr. Charles M. Thurston.

DEATHS.—In this town, on Friday morning last, FRANCIS MAXTON, son of Mr. Nicholas Gardner, aged 4 months.

In this town, on Sunday last, HANNAH M. BUCKNAXON, (colored) wife of Edward Bucknaxon, aged 42 years.

In this town, same day, JOHN, son of Mr. Alexander McGregor, aged 3 years and 6 m.; REBECCA, daughter of Charles H. Tiley, aged 1 year and 6 months; MARY CATHERINE, only daughter of Mr. Aaron Luffborough, aged 6 years 2 months and 3 days.

In this town, on Wednesday last, ESTHER SMITH, aged 11 months, youngest daughter of Mr. John Pike.

In this town, on the 23d, ROSA LA ROI, youngest child of Mr. Arnold Pearce; SUSAN BELL, aged 9 months, daughter of Mr. Wm. K. Stanton; Mrs. ELIZA GLADSTONE, aged—years.

In Middletown, on Saturday last, JAMES A., only child of Mr. George Brown, aged 2 years, and 10 months.

At North Kingston, on the 23d inst., Miss SARAH S., daughter of Jeremiah Gardner, in the 18th year of her age.

In Bristol, 12th inst., Mrs. SARAH B., wife of Mr. William Paul, and daughter of the late Capt. Edward Church, aged 38 years.

In Providence 20th inst., Mr. WM. HENRY SARKIS, in the 32d year of his age; HANNAH APPLIN, aged 62 years.

At Puebla, (Mexico), on or about the 29th of June, Mr. WILLIAM DRUMMOND SESSIONS, only son of Mr. Harvey Sessions, of this town, in the 33d year of his age.

At sea, on board ship Florida, of New Bedford, Dec. 25th, 1816, Mr. GORAM M. SERRIS, of Hallowell, Me., aged 27 years, 3d officer of said ship. The deceased was in the act of lancing a whale to which he had just fastened, when unfortunately the boat was stove by the monster, and before assistance could be rendered he perished.

MERCURY MARINE LIST.—PORT OF NEWPORT.

ARRIVED.—SATURDAY, Sept. 18. Brig Smithfield, Baker, fm Boston for Providence.

Sch'r Patriot, Baker, fm Gardiner; Eugene, Saunders, fm Charleston, S. C.; Susan E., Johnston, fm East Greenwich for Port Jefferson; Le-grange, Chapin, fm Fall River for Gardiner; Mystic, Churchill, fm New York for Boston.

Sloops Sarah & Catherine, Chase, fm Harwich; Roger Williams, fm Providence for New York.

SUNDAY, Sept. 19. Brig Edward Clark, Clark, fm Bristol for Philadelphia; Mary H., Crowl, fm Philadelphia for Boston; Larkin, Cabbott, fm do for New Bedford; Toledo, Glover, fm Pictou for Fall River; Italian, Pickett, fm Cherryfield for New York; Rowena, Young, fm Provincetown for do.

Sch'r's Thames, Cozzens, fm Providence; Edward Frank, Hilborn, fm Boston for New Bedford; Phoebe Baxter, Fuller, fm Philadelphia for do; George, Ashlad, fm Baltimore for do; Major Ringgold, Townsend, fm do for Providence; Debonaire, (Br.) Lockhart, fm Providence for Pictou; Tryall, Gibbs, fm do for Albany; Caroline, Long, fm Philadelphia for Boston; Vandalier, Chandler, fm do for do; Rio Grande, Grace, fm Machias for New York.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 22. Sloops Rienzi, Durfee, fm New York for Providence; New York, Baker, fm do for do; Isaac H. Borden, Dunning, fm Fall River for New York.

THURSDAY, Sept. 23. Brig St. Patrick, Day, fm New Bedford for Philadelphia.

FRIDAY, Sept. 24. Brigs Maine, Pendleton, fm Bangor for New Haven; Belle, Card, fm Eastport for Wilmington; Hylas, Utis, fm Bangor for Norwich; Telesia, Brown, fm Cherryfield, for New York; Vandalia, Pendleton, fm Bangor for New Haven.

Sch'r Mary Langdon, Cobb, fm Dighton for N. York; Eagle, Claflin, fm New York for Boston; Volant, Vaughn, fm Falmouth for New Haven; Union, Bangs, fm Providence for Baltimore; Major Ringgold, Townsend, fm Providence for Philadelphia.

Sloops Wm. Penn, Winslow, fm New Bedford for Providence; "Dirige", Pettigale, fm Bangor for do.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH
GINGHAMS.

OF the Newest Styles and high colors, a large assortment, some of them at extremely low prices, just received and for sale by

E. W. LAWTON & SON.

Sept. 25.

TO THE LADIES.

New & Fashionable
Fall GOODS.

AT 159 1-2 THAMES ST.

—CONSISTING OF—

LONG and Square Shawls; Scarfs, Gingham, L. M. de Laines, Alpines, Plaid and Plain Lyons Cloth, Prints, White Flannel, 3, 4 and 5-4, Bleached and Unbleached Cotton do; Yellow do; Red do—plain and twilled, Blue twilled do; Gloves and Hosiery of all kinds, Gimps, Fringes and Buttons—for trimmings, Steel Bends, Bag Clasp, Purse Twist and trimmings, Children's Belts, Combs, Brushes, Fancy Goods, &c. &c.

JAMES H. HAMMETT.

Newport, Sept. 25.

SEPT. 25. A LARGE lot of NEW RIBBONS, comprising nearly all colors and styles, are this day opened and for sale at 154 Thames-st., by P. MOREY, who now offers to the ladies of Newport and vicinity, from a City to a splendid assortment of Ribbons, at prices which will admit of no competition.

I will also sell a rich Satin Ribbon, (a little imperfect) from 10 to 20 cts a yard which is worth 37 1-2 cts.

The ladies are invited to call and look at them.

P. MOREY.

Edward W. Lawton & Son,

HAVE RECEIVED THEIR

FALL SUPPLY OF NEW AND

Fashionable Dry Goods.

SELECTED with much care from the latest importations, and purchased under the most favorable circumstances, to which they respectfully invite the attention of purchasers.

Sept. 25, 1847.

For Sale.

THE substantial schooner THAMES, burthen 107 tons, now lying at Devens' Wharf, is well found and carries a large cargo, and will be sold low. For terms apply to

SAMUEL BARKER, 103 Thames Street.

Sept. 25.

Charles Devens, Jr.

COAL DEALER,

DEVENS' WHARF,

NEWPORT, R. I.

Red Ash and Canal COAL of the best quality, constantly on hand, and for sale as low as can be bought in Newport.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER having been appointed by the Court of Probate of the town of Portsmouth Administrator on the estate of

JOHN COREY, ESQ.

late of Portsmouth, deceased, and having qualified himself by giving bonds as the law directs, he requests all persons having demands against said estate to present them for settlement; and all persons indebted to make immediate payment to him. JOSEPH B. COREY, Administrator.

Portsmouth, Sept. 25, 1847.

RIBBONS from New York Auctions, for sale cheap by

P. MOREY.

Sept. 25.

Merchants Bank.

THE Stockholders of this Bank are hereby notified, that their Annual Meeting for the choice of Directors, will be held at their Banking Room on MONDAY, the 4th day of October next, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

C. GYLES, Cashier.

Newport, Sept. 25.

Fashionable Dry Goods.

SHAWLS.

P. MOREY, will receive a lot of new Shawls next MONDAY, which he will sell very CHEAP, at 154 Thames street.

James H. Hammett
159 1-2 THAMES ST.

WILL receive his supply of Fall Goods, next week. They will be sold low.

WOOLEN STOCKING YARN.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have received a full supply of WOOLEN STOCKING YARN, made expressly for them of the best Wool, and in the best manner, viz:

EXTRA FINE WHITE,
3 THREADED BLACK,
4 do. BLUE MIXED,
MEDIUM do. do.,
2 & 3 THREADED SCARLET,
and other varieties. If The Black is perfectly clean, and may be rubbed against pure White without soiling. E. W. LAWTON & SON.

STOCKING YARN.

W. M. COZZENS & CO., have received their Fall supply of the very best qualities of Light and Dark Blue Mixed YARN, Grey, Lavender, Black, White and Scarlet.
If One kind we consider fully equal to the best of any Country Yarn.
Also, Blue Mixed Black and White Worsted.
Aug. 21.] For sale low.

FALL SUPPLY OF STOCKING YARN.

THE Subscriber has just received his Fall supply of Stocking Yarn, consisting of Blue Mixed, Black and White, Lavender, Purple and Drab.
JAMES H. HAMMETT.
Sept. 4.

NEW FALL GOODS.

RICH French Gingham; Low price do. do.; English Gingham; Wrought French Cashmere; Plain do. do.; Small Fig'd M. de Laine. Received and for sale by
E. W. LAWTON & SON.

CARPETINGS.

VERY good styles, at 2s, 3s and 4s. per yard—very cheap. Also, a variety of Striped Carpets at 12s and 1s per yard. For sale by
JULY 31.] W. M. COZZENS & CO.

New Dress Goods.

Fall Styles.

GINGHAMS, PLAID RAW SILKS, PLAID ALPACAS, ALPACAS, PLAID ORGANS, WIDEBK. SILKS, JENNY LIND PLAIDS, PRINTS OF ALL SORTS.
Are now being opened, and for sale at No. 154 Thames street, by
P. MOREY.

KNIT HOSIERY.

THE greatest variety of Knit Hosiery of every description from the smallest child to the largest man's—for sale at H. SESSIONS, No. 162, Thames-st. July 24.

WOOLEN YARN.

NICE WOOLEN YARN, for sale by H. SESSIONS, 162 Thames street. Sept. 11.]

SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS.—A fresh supply of Cotton Cloths, Brown and Bleached, just received and for sale at 154 Thames street. Sept. 4.

Linen Cambrie Handkerchiefs.

The cheapest and best lot ever before offered. For sale at JAMES HAMMOND'S, April 10.

TRICOLOUR MATTING AND BROWN MATTING.

Of a late importation, at the old price, for sale by E. W. LAWTON & SON, June 26.

RIBBONS, NEW RIBBONS.

Also Gloves, Hosiery, Laces, Edgings, L. C. Hdkks, GIMPS & FRINGES, Kid Gloves, L. Th'ds., Steel Beads, &c. &c., just received by P. MOREY, Sept. 4.]

W. B. & E. J. SWAN,

HAVE on hand a good assortment of Gentlemen's Patent Ribbed Lamb's Wool PANTALOONS; do. White Lamb's Wool do. do. Cotton Hosiery do. do. Patent Merino Shirts, double breasted; do. Merino Shirts; Gauge Merino Shirts. ALSO, a lot of READY MADE CLOTHING, for sale VERY CHEAP. March 27, 1847.

J. M. HAMMETT,

MERCHANT TAILOR,
133 1-2 THAMES STREET,
("LONG ROOM.")
NEWPORT, R. I.

Gowns cut and made in the most fashionable style. Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Trimmings, &c., constantly on hand.

JAMES PETTIBONE,

DRAPER & TAILOR,
No. 108, Thames Street,
NEWPORT, R. I.

Wrapping Paper.

300 REAMS,—of various kinds,
For sale very cheap at JAMES HAMMOND'S, May 8.

EACHES,

Direct from the Jersey Orchards, and other kinds of fruit, received every morning, by H. H. YOUNG, next south of Town Hall, Newport, Aug. 21.

Miscellaneous.

J. H. BARBER & SON,
JOB PRINTERS,
(Mercury Office.)

J. H. BARBER, } 133 THAMES STREET,
WM. LEE BARBER, } Newport, R. I.

GROCERY & TEA STORE.

William Newton,
At the old stand, No. 150 THAMES-ST.

Has constantly on hand an Extensive stock

Choice Family Groceries,
FOREIGN FRUIT, WINES, AND
TEAS,

Which will be sold in quantities to suit buyers at the LOWEST Market prices.

WING & BATES,
LUMBER DEALERS AND COMMISSION
MERCHANTS,
Gardiner, Me.

WILL attend to the purchase and forwarding all kind of Lumber to order. Dimension Timber of all descriptions saved from Pine, Spruce or Hemlock, furnished at short notice.
Gardiner, March 27, 1847.—6m.

BRASS FOUNDER,
PLUMBER
and COPPER SMITH.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he is prepared to execute orders in the line of his business, at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms. All articles usually kept in the Foundry, Planing and Copper Smith, line constantly on hand, or manufactured and repaired in the neatest, most expeditious and substantial manner. He has for sale a very large and beautiful assortment of the latest invention of

COPPER & IRON PUMPS, among which may be enumerated—Farnam's patent Double Action Forcing and Suction; patent Hydraulic; Double action lift and force, ship & steamboat Pumps, and a great variety of others, which will be fitted in the best manner and warranted not to fail, until worn out.

A large supply of LEAD PIPE is kept on hand, which will be fitted to order in any style that may be desired.
A large assortment of such articles as are usually found in an establishment of this kind on hand and for sale. If All kinds of Job Work will be carefully attended to on the most reasonable terms. Orders left at the store will be executed with despatch.

A share of public patronage is solicited, and the most ample satisfaction will be given. Store, second door north of the Custom House.
JULY 3, 1847.] NATHAN M. CHAFFEE.

NEWPORT
DAGUERRETYPE ROOMS.

L. T. FRY would respectfully give notice that he has taken rooms in the building corner of Washington Square and Thames street, (third floor,) where he is now prepared to execute miniatures at the shortest notice. Persons wishing pictures of themselves or friends, are invited to call. Copies taken from Paintings, and Drawings.—Daguerreotype Pictures taken of deceased persons.
Rooms free to all.
N. B. Perfect satisfaction given, or no charge. January 16, 1847.

ONCE MORE.

RECEIVING Fall and Winter stock of BOOTS and SHOES, at Norman's Cheap Cash Boot & Shoe Store, corner of Market square, consisting of Mens, Women's and Children's Boots & Shoes, of every kind and description, all of which will be sold for CASH at very low prices, especially Men and Boys thick Boots, and Women's thick shoes and gaiters.
I can and will sell 15 per cent LESS than they can be bought elsewhere, as they were ordered two months ago, before the rise in Boots and Shoes.
GEORGE H. NORMAN.
Sept. 11, 1847.

Marine and Fire Insurance.

THE American Insurance Company, Providence, R. I., continue to insure against LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE, on Cotton, Woollen, and other Manufactures, Buildings, and Merchandise, and also against MARINE RISKS on favorable terms. The capital stock

\$150,000

ALL PAID IN AND WELL INVESTED.
DIRECTORS ELECTED JUNE 9, 1847.

William Rhodes, Robert R. Stafford, Amos D. Smith, Revolved Waterman, Shubael Hutchins, Ebenezer Kelly, Nathaniel Bishop, George S. Rathbone, Caleb Harris, T. D. Bowen, Walker Humphrey, Allen O. Peck, and Samuel B. Tobey.

Persons wishing for Insurance are requested to direct their applications, (which should be accompanied with a particular description of the property,) per mail, to the President or Secretary of the Company, and the same will meet with prompt attention.
Applications for Insurance may be made in Newport to GEORGE BOWEN, Agent.

ALLEN O. PECK, President.
WALKER HUMPHREY, Secretary.
American Insurance Co.'s Office, June 9, 1847.

Fruit,

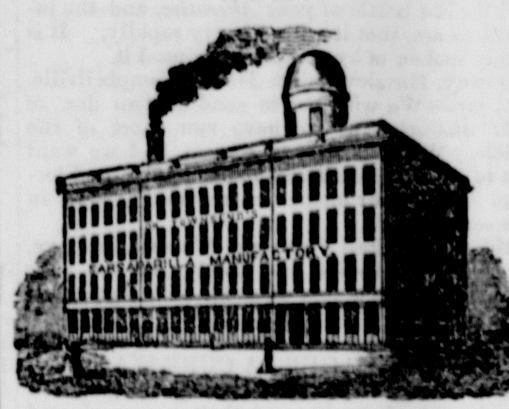
CONFECTIONARY AND VARIETY STORE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the inhabitants of Newport and its vicinity, that he has taken the store at the corner of Washington Square and Thames-street, where he intends keeping all kinds of green and dried Fruit, Confectionary, Preserves, Pickles, Syrups, Catchups, Nuts, Bird Seed and Bird Cages, Baskets, Pine Cut Cheering, Turkish and American Smoking Tobacco, Segars, Soda and Mineral Waters, and a variety of other articles too numerous to mention. A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.
FRESH FRUIT received from New York every morning.
JUNE 19. ALFRED WILSON.

Medicines.

Dr. Townsend's
SARSAPARILLA.

The most extraordinary Medicine in the World!



THIS extract is put up in quart bottles; it is six times cheaper, purer and warranted superior to any sold. It cures diseases without vomiting, purging, sickening, or debilitating the patient.

The great beauty and superiority of this Sarsaparilla over all other medicines is, while it eradicates diseases it invigorates the body. It is one of the very best Spring and Summer medicines ever known; it not only purifies the whole system and strengthens the person, but it creates new, pure and rich blood; a poverty possessed by no other medicine. And in this lies the grand secret of its wonderful success. It has performed within the past two years, more than 35,000 cures of severe cases of disease; at least 6,000 of these were considered incurable. More than 3,000 cases of Chronic Rheumatism; 2,000 cases of Dyspepsia; 4,000 cases of General Debility and Want of Energy; 7,000 cases of the different Female Complaints; 2,000 cases of eczema; 1,000 cases of Liver Complaint; 2,500 cases of Disease of the Kidneys and Dropsy; 8,000 cases of Consumption.

And thousands of cases of disease of the blood, viz: Ulcers, erysipelas, scalding, pimples on the face, &c. &c. Together with numerous cases of skin diseases, pain in the side and chest, spinal rheumatism, &c. &c.

This, we are aware, must appear incredible, but we have letters from physicians and our agents from all parts of the United States, informing us of extraordinary cures. R. Van Hook, Esq., one of the most respectable druggists in Newark, N. J., informs me that he can refer to more than 150 cases in that place alone. There are thousands of cases in the City of New York which we will refer to with pleasure, and to men of character. It is the best medicine for the prevention of disease known. It undoubtedly saved the lives of more than

5,000 CHILDREN THE PAST SEASON.

As it removed the cause of disease, and prepared them for the Summer season.

UNITED STATES OFFICER.
Capt. G. W. McLean, of the United States Navy, and member of the New Jersey Legislature, has kindly sent us the following certificate. It tells its own story.

RAHWAY, Jan. 2, 1847.
A year since I was taken with the Influenza, and my whole system left in a debilitated state. I was induced to try Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, and after taking two or three bottles I was very much relieved, and attribute it entirely to the use of Sarsaparilla. I have continued taking it, and find that it improves every day. I believe it saved my life, and would not be without it under any consideration.
G. W. McLEAN.

SCROFULA CURED.
This Certificate conclusively proves that this Sarsaparilla has perfect control over the most obstinate diseases of the blood. Three persons cured in one house is unprecedented.

THREE CHILDREN.
Dr. Townsend: Dear Sir—I have the pleasure to inform you that three of my children have been cured of the Scrofula by the use of your excellent medicine. They were afflicted very severely with bad sores; have taken some four bottles; it took them away, for which I feel myself under deep obligation.
Yours respectfully,
ISAAC W. CRAIN, 106 Wooster-st. New York, March 1, 1847.

BROOKLYN, Jan. 3, 1845.

TO MOTHERS AND MARRIED LADIES.

This extract of Sarsaparilla has been expressly prepared in reference to female complaints. No female who has reason to suppose she is approaching that critical period, "The turn of life," should neglect to take it, as it is a certain preventive for any of the numerous and horrible diseases to which females are subject at this time of life. This period may be delayed for several years by using this medicine. Nor is it less valuable to those who are approaching womanhood, as it is calculated to assist nature by quickening the blood and invigorating the system. Indeed this medicine is invaluable for all of the delicate diseases to which women are subject.

It traces the whole system, renews permanently the blood, and by removing the impurities of the body, not so far stimulating the system as to produce a subsequent relaxation, which is the case of most medicines taken for female weakness and disease.

OPINIONS OF PHYSICIANS.

Dr. Townsend is almost daily receiving orders from physicians in different parts of the Union. This is to certify that we, the undersigned, Physicians of the City of Albany, have in numerous cases prescribed Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, and believe it to be one of the most valuable preparations of the Sarsaparilla in the market.
H. P. FULING M. D., J. WILSON, M. D., R. B. BRIGGS, M. D., P. E. ELMENDORF, M. D.

The following is from one of the most respectable physicians on Long Is. a—

Greenport, July 10, 1846.
Dr. Townsend: Dear Sir—It is with satisfaction that I say to you, that I have recently witnessed, in several cases, the most beneficial results from the use of your Extract of Sarsaparilla. Being engaged in the practice of medicine, I have prescribed it in several cases, and never without benefit. In the removal of diseases arising from a deranged state of the digestive organs, jaundice, &c. it far exceeds any thing of the kind ever before offered to the public. You will please send me two dozen, &c. &c.
Respectfully yours, S. C. PRESTON, M. D.

RHEUMATISM.

This Sarsaparilla is used with the most perfect success in Rheumatic complaints, how ever severe or chronic. The astonishing cures it has performed are indeed wonderful. Other remedies sometimes give temporary relief; this entirely eradicates it from the system, even when the limbs and bones are dreadfully swollen.

Hear Mr. Seth Terry, one of the oldest and most respectable lawyers in Hartford, Conn.—The following is an extract of a letter received from him:—

Dr. Townsend: I have used one bottle of your Sarsaparilla, and find it is excellent in its effects upon a chronic rheumatic pain to which I am subject, from an injury sustained several years ago in a public stage. Please send me two bottles to the care of Dr. Seymour. I have conversed with two of our principal physicians, and recommended your Sarsaparilla.

Hartford, March 12, 1845. SETH TERRY.
FILES! FILES! FILES!!!
Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla is no less successful

Medicines.

ful in curing this distressing complaint, than for diseases of the Blood, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, and Nervous Debility. Read the following:—
Dr. Townsend: Dear Sir—The effects of your Sarsaparilla are truly wonderful. For the last six or eight years past, I have been subject to severe attacks of the piles, during which I have suffered all the tortures of that complaint, and had despaired of ever finding relief, except in death. I have the pleasure to inform you "there is yet a balm in Gilead." I have used two bottles of your Sarsaparilla, and feel no remains of my old complaint. I send you this for publication, and any person you may refer to me, I would be happy to inform of the benefit I have received at your hands.
Yours truly, JOHN HALL, 49 Fulton-st. July 5, 1846.

CAUTION.

Owing to the great success and immense sale of Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, a number of men who were formerly our agents, have commenced making Sarsaparilla Extracts, Elixirs, Bitters, &c. They generally put it up in the same shaped bottles, and copied our certificates and advertisements claiming that theirs is far superior and four times stronger than Dr. Townsend's, &c. hoping thereby to deceive the public. Some use fictitious names, a few use their own; some of these unprincipled men publish counterfeit certificates, others have induced their followers and other interested persons to allow the use of their names, to which they put Equivoque, to give them respectability. One makes medicine and puts it with respectable names procured by using Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, published then as cured by his staff. He also publishes the certificate of a person who styles himself an M. D., who mends shoes, digs wells, and doctors horses by turns for a livelihood. These and a great variety of other tricks are performed by these men to dispose of their trash. The public should be on their guard, and look out for counterfeits. Principal Office, 126 Fulton-st. Sun Building N. Y. R. H. & Co. 8 State-st. Boston; Dymal & Sons, 132 North Second st. Philadelphia; S. S. Hanco, Druggist, Baltimore; Durol & Co. Richmond; P. M. Cohen, Charleston; Wright & Co. 151 Charles-st. New Orleans; 105 South Pearl-st. Albany; and by the principal Druggists and Merchants generally throughout the United States, West Indies and Canada. [Aug. 7.]

For Sale in Newport, by
R. J. TAYLOR.

CURES! CURES! CURES! are constantly being performed by Dr. Jayne's Family Medicines. Mrs. Sabra, wife of Capt. John Dunham, No. 6 Galbraith's Court, Philadelphia, had a very bad cough, soreness of the breast and side, sore throat, costive habit, loss of spirits, with weakness and pain in the small of the back. Spitting of blood, and liver complaint, has been entirely cured by using Dr. Jayne's Sensitive Pills, Alternative and Expectorative.

From the Great Falls, (N. H.) Northern Light.

It is with pleasure that we give place to the following letter from Mr. Ira Hutchins of Tamworth, who was supposed to be past cure of a Consumption, but was restored to health by the use of Dr. Jayne's Expectorative. We can speak with confidence of this medicine, as we know of many of our friends who have been greatly benefited by it.

Tamworth, N. H., Dec. 10, 1845.

Dear Sir—I feel it my duty to make known to you, for the benefit of the public, the aid I received from the use of a bottle of Dr. Jayne's Expectorative, which I purchased of you. I had been sick between five and six months, caused by the lung fever, which left me in a very low state of health, with a very bad cough, and for about three months I could only speak in a whisper. My friends all thought me to be in a decline. My physician said he had done all for me he could. About this time I fortunately saw ADVERTISED in the papers, "Dr. Jayne's Expectorative," for sale by you. I immediately sent to you for a bottle, and in two days after using it I began to feel better, in about ten days I recovered my voice and could speak tolerably well, and before using the whole bottle I was nearly as well as ever. My health is now good, and I attribute my cure wholly to Dr. Jayne's medicine.
IRRA HUTCHINS.

To Mark Noble, Esq. Great Falls, N. H.
Prepared only by Dr. D. Jayne, Philadelphia, and sold on agency by Dr. R. R. HAZARD, Near the State House, Newport, R. I.

NEVER DESPAIR.

Philadelphia, July 26, 1846.
TO THE PUBLIC: My only complaint, before my remembrance I became afflicted with what the Physicians called Scrofula. It made its first appearance by pain and swelling of the joints—more especially of my ankles, knees, wrists and elbows, after which the glands of my throat and neck became inflamed and swelled, attended with most excruciating pains. I was often confined entirely to my bed, and for weeks together could not move my neck or turn my head. Several physicians attended me at different times—but they did not appear to do me any good.

About a year ago I was attacked with vomiting, which continued every few minutes all one night. The next day an eruption appeared on the sides of my neck, which soon spread all over my neck, head and face, with inflammation of my eyes and eyelids, which destroyed my eye-lashes, and caused the hair to fall from off my head, and soon the disease spread all over me. I could not bend my hands or arms without causing the skin to crack open, when the blood would run out. Some of finger-nails came off. In short, I was unable to get my own living, and in this condition I called upon Dr. JAYNE, in order that he might undertake my cure. He directed me to take his Alternative three times a day, and his Sensitive Pills as often as I should find it necessary. I have now taken his Alternative four months, and am most happy to say that it has entirely cured me.

CAROLINE NEWBERRY,
No. 118 North Tenth St., Philadelphia.
Sold in Newport, by R. R. HAZARD.

COLOGNE.—Best German, French & American Cologne's, and a variety of handkerchief perfumes at

R. R. HAZARD'S,
Sign of the Mortar near the Court House.
July 31.

PINE SWEDISH LEECHES, just rec'd at R. R. HAZARD'S,
Sign of the Mortar near the Court House.

JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM.—A supply of the above (the best remedy in use for Diarrhoea & Dysentery) is just rec'd at R. R. HAZARD'S,
Sign of the Mortar near the Court House.
July 31.

Jones's Solution of Jet.

An instantaneous Human Hair Dye, FOR dyeing Red, Grey, or Light Colored Hair, permanently brown or jet black color. Price 50 cents and \$1. For sale by
Aug. 14.] R. J. TAYLOR.

WINE.—800 Bottles old Madeira, Sherry, and Port Wines, selected from choice stores. Also, fine old Pale Oat Brandy, for sale by
WILLIAM NEWTON,
150 Thames street.
Aug. 21.]

LONDON PORTER, of fresh importation, for sale by
WILLIAM NEWTON,
150 Thames street.
Aug. 21.]

CHAMPAGNE WINES, of various good brands, in quart and pint bottles, for sale by
WILLIAM NEWTON,
150 Thames street.
Aug. 21.]

Legal Notices.

Court of Probate, Jamestown, Sept. 16, 1847.

ANDREW F. POTTER, executor to the last Will and Testament of
CALEB F. WEAVER,
late of Jamestown, dec., presents his first account on said estate for allowance, which said account contains a credit for amount of Real Estate of the deceased, sold by the Executor, and for an order of distribution of said account.

It is ordered, that the same be received and the consideration thereof be referred to a Court of Probate, to be held at the Town House in said Jamestown on the 2d Monday in October next, at 2 o'clock, p. m., and that previous notice be given by the Clerk of this Court, by publishing this order for 3 successive weeks in the Newport Mercury, that all persons interested may appear at said time and place, if they see fit, and be heard.
JOHN E. WATSON, Probate Clerk.

Court of Probate, Jamestown, September 15, 1847.

APPLICATION is made for an Administrator to be appointed on the estate of
DANIEL STANTON COTTELL,

dec., or now residing in parts unknown.
The same is read, received, and referred for consideration to a Court of Probate to be held at the Town House in Jamestown, on the 2d Monday in October next, at 2 o'clock, p. m., and notice thereof is ordered to be given by an advertisement to be published three successive weeks in the Newport Mercury, for all persons interested to appear at said time and place and be heard.
A true copy, witness,
JOHN E. WATSON, Probate Clerk.

Court of Probate Little Compton, Sept. 13, 1847.

AT this Court, Joseph P. Gifford, Administrator on the Estate of
CLARK GIFFORD,

deceased, applied for Notice of Settlement of his Administration Account, on said estate, in which Account is a credit for real estate sold. On the foregoing

It is ordered, that the settlement of said Account be referred to a Court of Probate to be held at the Town Hall in said Little Compton, on Monday the 11th day of October next, at one o'clock, p. m., and that legal notice of the same be given by publishing a Copy of this order in the Newport Mercury, 3 several times, previous to the sitting of said Court, that all persons interested may appear at the time and place above specified, and object to the allowance of said account.
Witness,
OTIS WILBOR, Probate Clerk.

Court of Probate, Newport, held Sept. 6, 1847.

UPON the application of JOHN STERNE, administrator on the estate in Rhode Island, of
CHARLES M. THURSTON,

late of New York, dec., to pay over the balance of his 3d account on said estate to the Administrator on said estate of Charles M. Thurston, in New York, amounting to three thousand seven hundred and thirty-one dollars, six cents.

The same is read, received and referred for consideration to a Court of Probate to be held at the Town Hall in Newport, on the first Monday in October next, at 9 o'clock, A. M., and notice is ordered to be given thereof by advertisement for 3 successive weeks in the Newport Mercury, that all persons interested may appear at said time and place and be heard.
B. B. HOWLAND, Probate Clerk.

Court of Probate, Newport, held Sept. 6, 1847.

APPLICATION is made for an Administrator to be appointed on the estate of
HENRY MCGOWAN,

late of Newport, dec., intestate.
The same is read, received and referred for consideration to a Court of Probate, to be held at the Town Hall in Newport, on the first Monday in October next, at 9 o'clock, A. M., and notice is ordered to be given thereof by advertisement for 3 successive weeks in the Newport Mercury, that all persons interested may appear at said time and place and be heard.
B. B. HOWLAND, Probate Clerk.

—NOTICE—

IS hereby given that the heirs of the late SALLY GREENE late of Jamestown, dec., have authorized and empowered SAMUEL COTTELL & JOHN B. CHAMPLIN to settle and collect all debts due said estate. All persons having unsettled accounts with the said estate are requested to call and settle the same within six months from the date hereof.

JOHN B. CHAMPLIN,
SAMUEL COTTELL.
For the heirs of the late Sally Greene.
Sept. 10, 1847.—6m.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having been appointed Administrator with the will annexed on the estate of
SUSAN COGGESHALL,

late of Newport, single woman, dec., and having given bonds as the law directs, request all persons having claims against said estate to present them to him for settlement, and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to
PELEG KAIGHN,
Adm'r with the Will annexed.
Sept. 11, 1847.

Executor's Notice.

THE Subscriber having been duly qualified as the law directs as Executrix of the last will and testament of
CATHARINE TAYLOR,

late of Newport, widow, dec., requests all persons having claims against said estate to present them to her for settlement, and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to
PATIENCE TAYLOR, Executrix.
Newport, Sept. 11, 1847.

COMMISSIONERS AND ADMINISTRATORS
NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS having been appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate of the Town of Newport, Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors against the estate of
ROBERT STEVENS, ESQ.,

late of Newport, dec., represented insolvent, and six months from the 6th of September 1847, being allowed for the creditors to present and prove their claims, we will meet at the Counting House of the said deceased on the second Saturdays of January, February and March 1848, for the purposes aforesaid.

STEPHEN CARHONE,
PETER P. REMINGTON,